



# Special Eurobarometer 488

## Summary

Europeans' attitudes towards vaccination

Fieldwork  
March 2019  
Publication  
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Survey requested by the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety  
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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Special Eurobarometer 488 – Wave EB91.2 – Kantar

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## Summary

### Europeans' attitudes towards vaccination

March 2019

Survey conducted by Kantar at the request of the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication  
(DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

## INTRODUCTION

While vaccination policy is a competence of national authorities, the EU plays a role in coordinating policies and programmes in this area. In response to the threat to public health posed by outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, the EU is taking action to strengthen cooperation. The survey asks questions about:

- Europeans' perceptions of vaccine-preventable diseases and of the perceived effectiveness of vaccines,
- Europeans' experiences with vaccination,
- levels of Europeans' knowledge about the effects of vaccines,
- attitudes regarding the importance of vaccinations,
- Europeans' sources of information about vaccines and the extent to which they trust them.

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 28 EU Member States between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of March 2019. Some 27,524 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue. The survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE).

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>1</sup>. It is the same for all countries and territories covered in the survey. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence interval<sup>2</sup>.

**Note:** In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Latvia	LV
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Greece	EL	Poland	PL
Spain	ES	Portugal	PT
France	FR	Romania	RO
Croatia	HR	Slovenia	SI
Ireland	IE	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Lithuania	LT	United Kingdom	UK

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

<sup>1</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

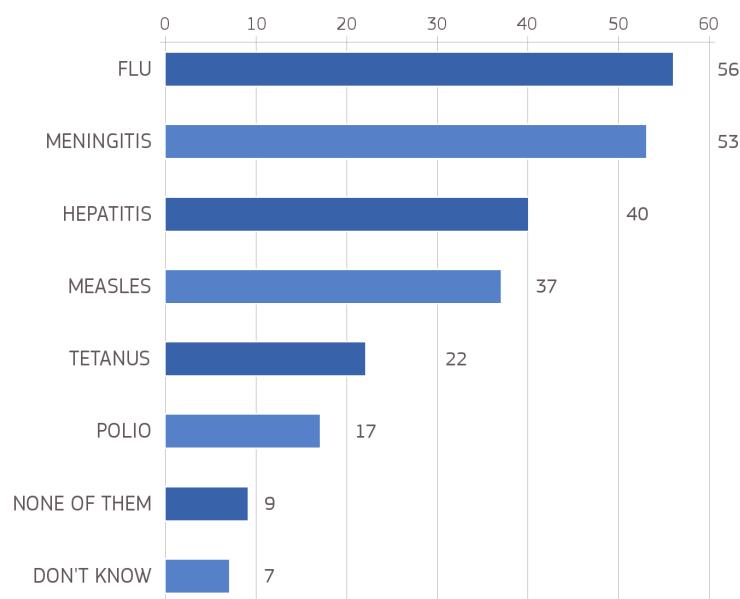
<sup>2</sup> The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

## I. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DISEASES

### 1 Perception of diseases

Over half of the respondents mentioned the flu (56%) and meningitis (53%), while around four in ten mentioned hepatitis (40%) and slightly fewer mentioned measles (37%). Just over a fifth (22%) thought that tetanus was still causing deaths, with less than a fifth (17%) mentioning polio.

**QC1** In your opinion, which of the following diseases are still causing deaths in the European Union nowadays? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,524)

In 17 of the 28 Member States the disease most frequently thought to be still causing deaths is the flu. In Cyprus (84%), France (85%) and Greece (87%), over eight in ten respondents mention this, around double the proportion of those who mention it in Poland (44%), where it is nevertheless still the most common response. In seven countries less than half of the respondents mention the flu, but this ranges from nearly half (49%) of the respondents in Austria to less than a fifth (15%) of the respondents in Italy. Only in Italy the flu is not among the top three responses.

There are large country-level disparities in the proportions of respondents who say that measles still causes deaths in the European Union. In Spain, less than one in ten (9%) of respondents give this answer, as do slightly over one in ten of the respondents in Malta (11%) and Cyprus (12%). In all but four countries only a minority of the respondents give this response, the exceptions being Finland (50%), Germany (52%), Denmark (53%) and in particular Sweden (61%). This is the third most common response in 11 countries, and the second most common in five.

**QC1** In your opinion, which of the following diseases are still causing deaths in the European Union nowadays?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

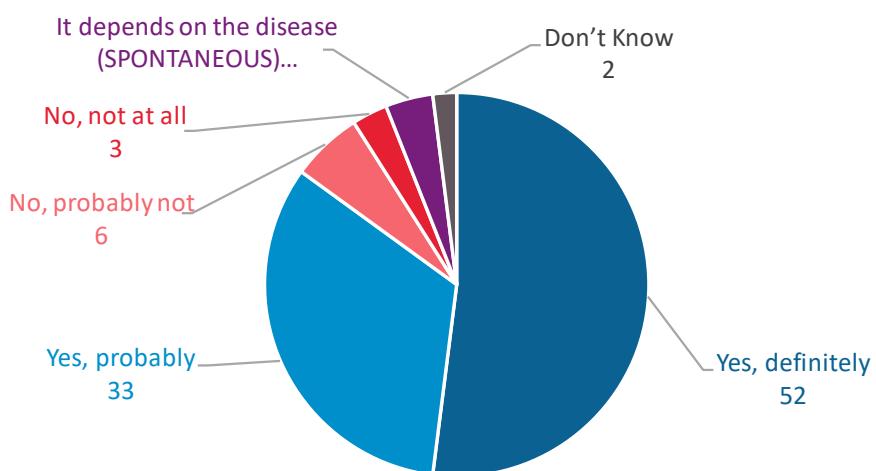
	Flu	Measles	Polio	Hepatitis	Meningitis	Tetanus	None of them	Don't know	All of them
EU28	56	37	17	40	53	22	9	7	7
BE	64	37	15	45	52	22	10	1	7
BG	50	44	17	34	45	20	7	18	8
CZ	63	36	19	37	55	38	7	5	10
DK	54	53	14	49	63	19	10	5	7
DE	70	52	21	42	55	29	4	5	10
EE	73	42	18	36	32	24	5	8	10
IE	54	43	15	41	66	17	9	6	7
EL	87	24	24	47	57	15	2	2	5
ES	46	9	5	39	40	7	17	8	1
FR	85	47	12	42	53	22	2	4	7
HR	60	24	14	30	29	15	18	3	4
IT	15	29	18	33	63	25	15	7	4
CY	84	12	10	38	35	5	5	4	2
LV	76	16	13	50	33	19	6	5	7
LT	74	44	22	44	58	32	5	3	15
LU	75	39	15	50	52	32	6	5	10
HU	30	30	16	39	53	19	19	7	6
MT	40	11	4	23	58	6	4	15	2
NL	74	45	25	51	82	28	4	2	13
AT	49	37	16	35	54	28	13	6	4
PL	44	32	9	28	26	14	13	19	4
PT	56	39	33	62	61	34	7	12	23
RO	58	34	21	38	33	18	10	11	10
SI	64	41	13	34	32	18	16	5	8
SK	59	42	21	30	34	30	10	4	5
FI	44	50	20	43	68	27	5	3	8
SE	68	61	16	53	71	30	5	3	9
UK	55	34	19	47	63	22	6	11	9
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			3RD MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			

Base: all respondents (N=27,524)

## 2 Perceived effectiveness of vaccinations

Just over half (52%) of the respondents agree that vaccines are definitely effective in preventing these diseases. Less than one in ten give a negative answer. 4% say that it depends on the disease.

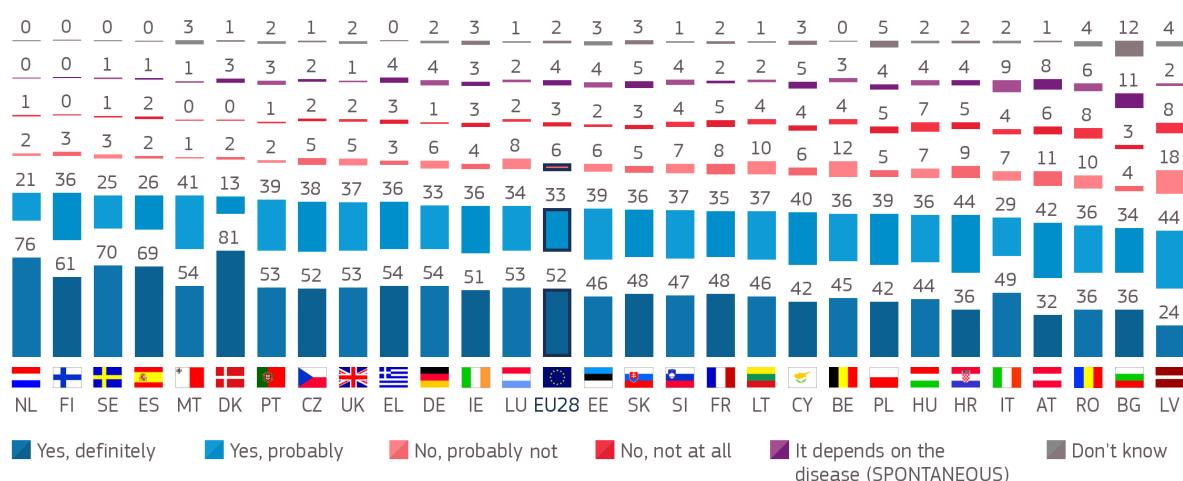
**QC2** All the diseases mentioned earlier are infectious diseases and can be prevented. Do you think that vaccines can be effective in preventing them? (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,524)

In all countries, a majority of respondents express some degree of agreement with the claim that vaccines can be effective in preventing these diseases, but the extent of this agreement varies considerably.

**QC2** All the diseases mentioned earlier are infectious diseases and can be prevented. Do you think that vaccines can be effective in preventing them? (%)



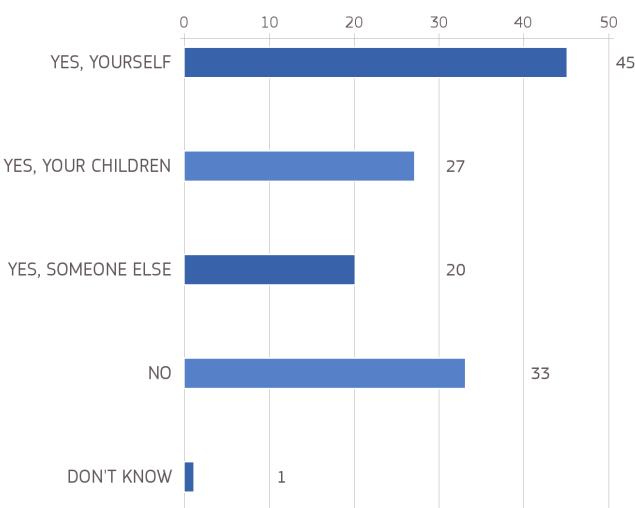
Base: all respondents (N=27,524)

## II. INCIDENCE OF VACCINATIONS

### 1 Having received vaccinations

First, respondents were asked whether they or a family member had been vaccinated in the last five years<sup>3</sup>. Two thirds (66%) of the respondents give at least one answer to this question, with nearly half (45%) saying that they themselves had received a vaccination.

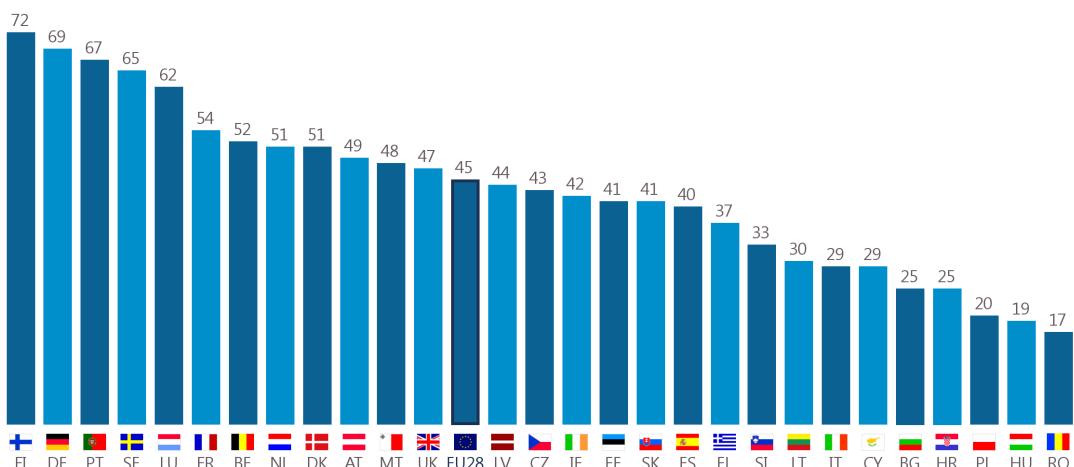
**QC3** Have you or has someone in your family had any vaccinations in the last five years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,524)

There is considerable variation at the country level when comparing the proportions of those who say that they have been vaccinated in recent years.

**QC3** Have you or has someone in your family had any vaccinations in the last five years?  
(% - YES, YOURSELF)



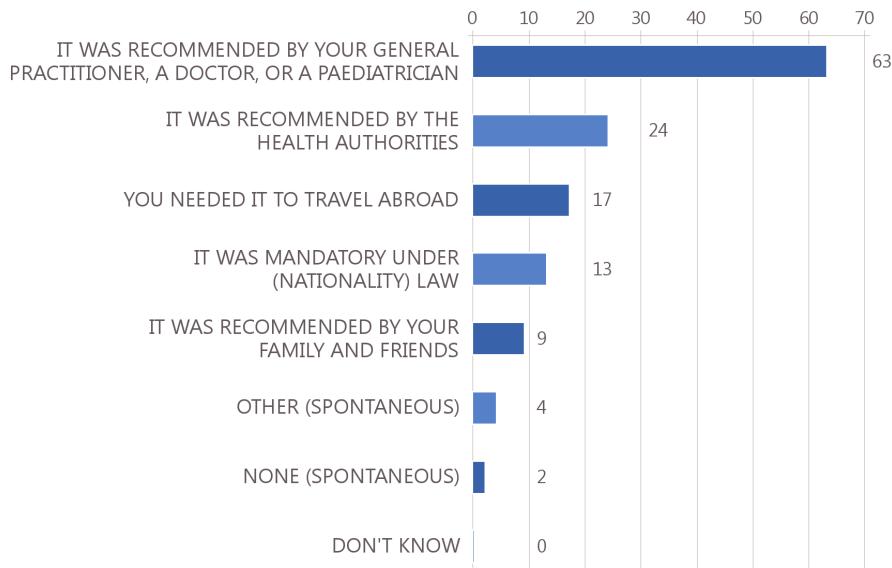
Base: all respondents (N=27,524)

<sup>3</sup> QC3. Have you or has someone in your family had any vaccinations in the last five years? MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE  
Yes, yourself; Yes, your children; Yes, someone else; No; Don't know.

## 2 Reasons for getting vaccinated

By far the most common response to this question is that vaccinations were recommended by a medical practitioner. Nearly two thirds (63%) of the respondents give this response.

**QC5** Thinking about the last vaccination you had, did you have it for any of the following reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)



*Base: those who received a vaccination in the last five years (12,368 respondents)*

In all but two countries, the reason most frequently cited for having a vaccination is that it was recommended by a general practitioner, doctor or paediatrician, and in all but five countries a majority of respondents give this answer. The notable exceptions are Finland and Sweden, where only a quarter (25%) mention this reason, and where it is only the third most frequently mentioned item.

In 16 of the 28 Member States, the second most frequently mentioned reason is that vaccination was recommended by the health authorities, and this is the most frequently mentioned reason in Finland (50%) and Sweden (52%). However, few of the respondents in Bulgaria (9%) or Germany (10%) give this answer.

**Q5**

Thinking about the last vaccination you had, did you have it for any of the following reasons?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

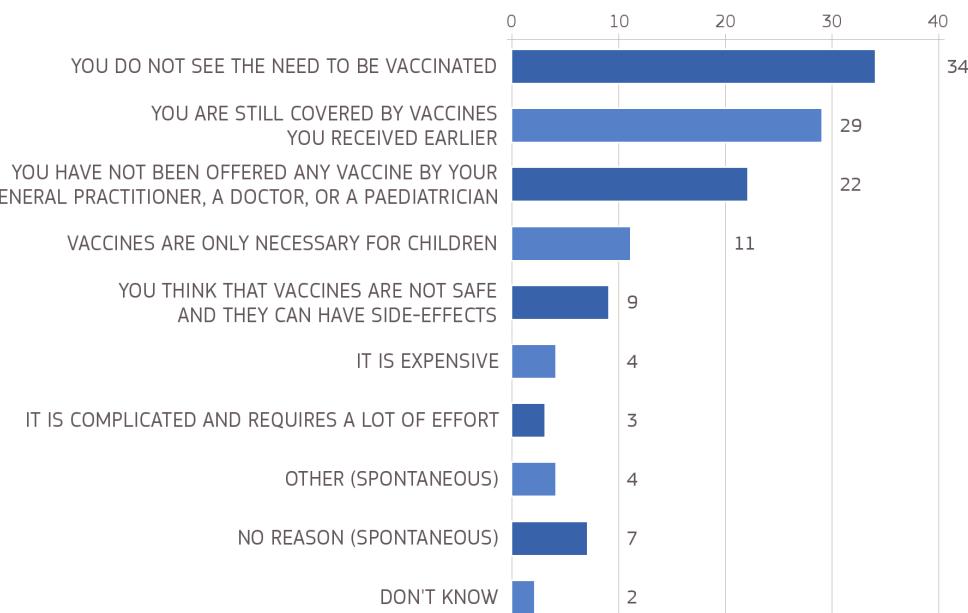
	It was recommended by the health authorities	It was mandatory under (NATIONALITY) law	You needed it to travel abroad	It was recommended by your general practitioner, a doctor, or a paediatrician	It was recommended by your family and friends	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Name (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't Know
EU28	24	13	17	63	9	4	2	0
BE	22	13	22	68	7	4	1	-
BG	9	37	7	65	10	0	1	2
CZ	12	23	14	64	12	4	2	-
DK	40	9	36	48	13	7	-	0
DE	10	7	17	79	11	4	4	0
EE	26	6	11	40	21	20	6	1
IE	34	5	19	63	12	1	0	0
EL	22	8	6	86	13	8	1	-
ES	24	9	7	71	7	4	1	-
FR	32	22	14	56	6	5	2	0
HR	34	24	4	66	16	1	2	-
IT	25	21	18	61	14	0	1	-
CY	18	13	5	59	7	9	3	-
LV	18	23	6	56	12	13	2	1
LT	17	11	10	58	21	11	4	-
LU	24	18	28	65	8	4	1	-
HU	10	15	8	78	8	3	1	-
MT	47	11	9	54	8	3	0	7
NL	41	4	37	47	5	1	1	-
AT	29	6	24	63	14	6	2	-
PL	22	24	8	53	12	3	3	-
PT	17	40	4	58	4	2	0	0
RM	27	15	5	70	21	4	1	-
SI	28	19	6	53	17	11	2	-
SK	10	28	8	78	9	2	0	-
FI	50	10	29	25	8	7	2	0
SE	52	5	38	25	15	8	1	0
UK	32	7	20	54	4	2	1	1
	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			3RD MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM	

Base: those who received a vaccination in the last five years (12,368 respondents)

### 3 Reasons for not getting vaccinated

The most frequently mentioned reason for not getting vaccinated is that the respondent does not see the need for it. Just over a third (34%) give this response. Slightly fewer (29%) are still covered by previous vaccines.

**QC4** Why have you not had any vaccination in the last five years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)



*Base: those who did not receive a vaccination in the last five years (15,156 respondents)*

There are considerable country-level differences in the proportions of respondents who say they were not vaccinated because they do not see the need for it, which is the most frequently mentioned response in 19 of the 28 Member States. In eight countries, the most frequently mentioned response is that the respondent is still covered by previous vaccines, and in 12 countries this is the second most frequently mentioned response.

QC4 Why have you not had any vaccination in the last five years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

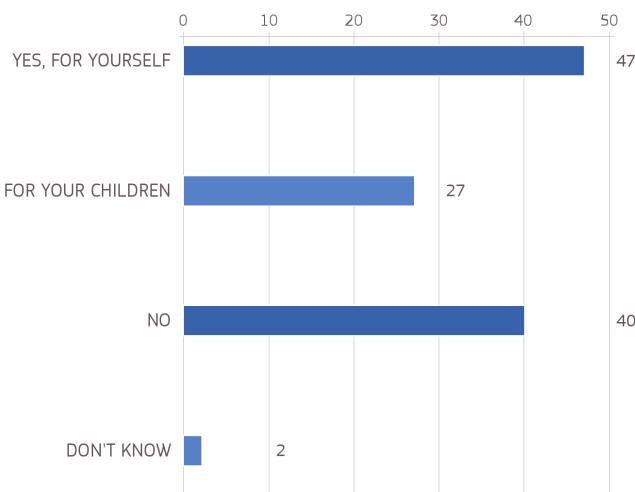
		You are still covered by vaccines you received earlier	You do not see the need to be vaccinated	You think that vaccines are not safe and they can have side-effects	Vaccines are only necessary for children	You have not been offered any vaccine by your general practitioner, a doctor, or a paediatrician	It is expensive	It is complicated and requires a lot of effort	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	No reason (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't Know
EU28		29	34	9	11	22	4	3	4	7	2
BE		38	27	15	13	30	4	8	2	2	0
BG		29	17	8	21	24	5	3	1	10	7
CZ		44	29	9	6	32	10	1	4	1	1
DK		47	55	3	2	13	4	2	4	3	1
DE		45	25	10	3	18	1	2	4	13	1
EE		24	26	10	8	19	7	3	12	12	3
IE		21	37	7	9	22	4	2	3	5	4
EL		28	49	12	11	40	1	2	5	2	-
ES		25	49	4	3	34	1	-	5	3	1
FR		42	26	22	2	18	0	2	6	4	3
HR		29	45	14	11	22	4	4	3	5	2
IT		15	29	7	23	25	3	4	2	13	1
CY		27	43	11	9	29	3	1	3	5	1
LV		11	46	15	8	18	20	3	8	4	1
LT		6	56	12	14	13	19	5	7	4	1
LU		43	23	10	4	18	2	3	12	5	2
HU		29	43	10	15	23	8	3	1	9	1
MT		22	54	9	1	14	1	1	6	8	4
NL		53	23	5	3	32	0	1	8	4	1
AT		30	33	13	13	27	10	7	2	10	3
PL		28	34	7	21	9	10	3	4	6	4
PT		25	20	5	4	36	1	-	7	13	2
RO		10	35	14	16	26	11	8	5	9	4
SI		17	63	14	6	15	8	1	4	5	0
SK		29	35	10	14	26	6	5	5	2	3
FI		56	24	7	2	5	1	1	9	4	3
SE		44	57	14	1	18	3	3	5	3	1
UK		29	38	3	5	19	1	3	3	6	5
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			3RD MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			

Base: those who did not receive a vaccination in the last five years (15,156 respondents)

## 4 Having a vaccination card

Nearly half (47%) of the respondents say that they have a vaccination card that records their own details, while just over a quarter (27%) have one for their children's records. Four in ten (40%) respondents do not have a vaccination card at all.

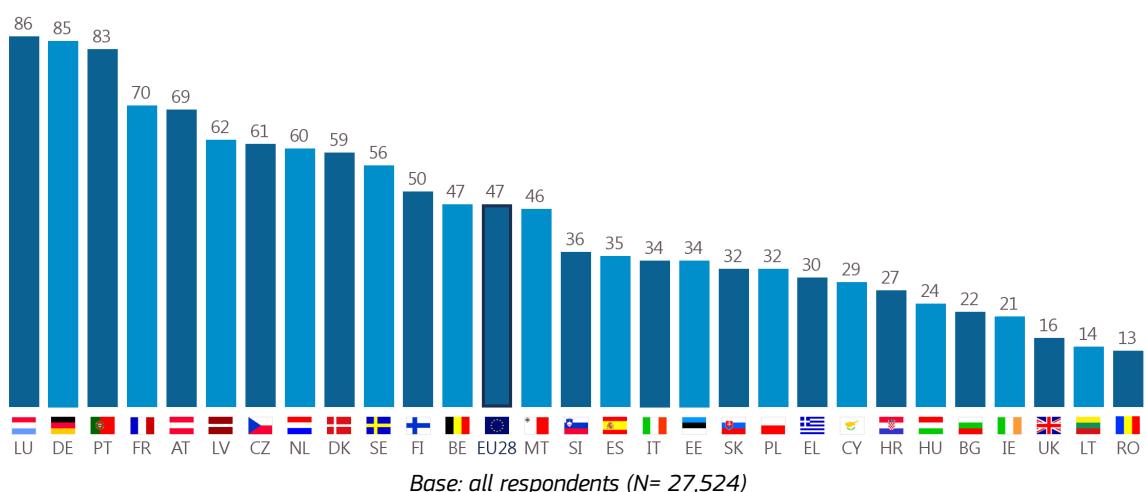
**QC6** Do you have a vaccination card? (INTERVIEWER: A vaccination card is a booklet that records the vaccinations a person receives during their lifetime) (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

When looking at those who answered 'Yes, for yourself', there is a very wide country-level spread of responses. The highest proportion of respondents who have a record of their vaccinations is found in Luxembourg, where 86% give this response, closely followed by Germany (85%) and Portugal (83%).

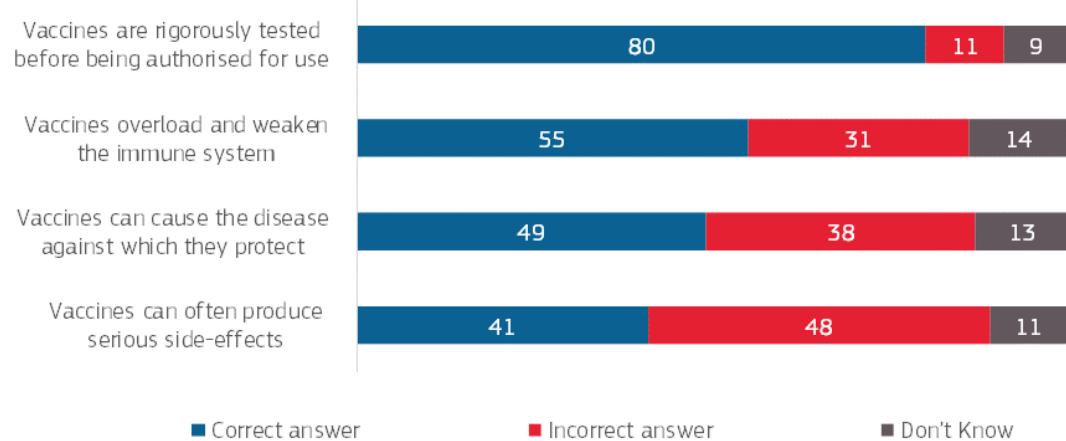
**QC6** Do you have a vaccination card?  
(% - YES, FOR YOURSELF)



### III. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VACCINATION

Eight in ten (80%) respondents correctly identify as true the statement that vaccines are rigorously tested before being authorised for use. Just over one in ten (11%) give an incorrect answer, while slightly fewer (9%) say that they do not know.

**QC7** For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.  
(% - EU)



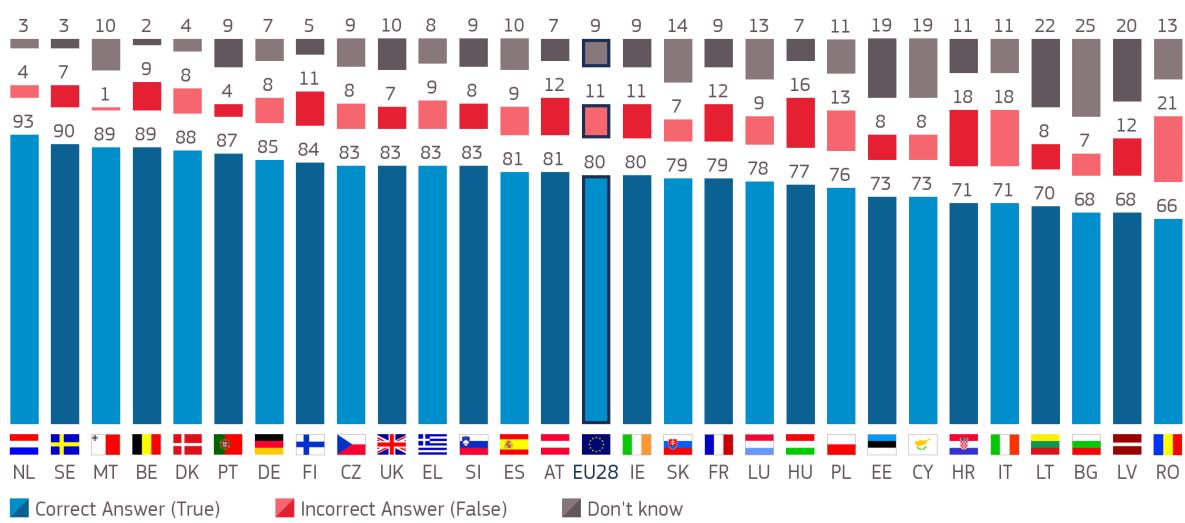
Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

#### a. Vaccines are rigorously tested

In all countries, at least a majority of respondents give the correct answer to the question of whether vaccines are rigorously tested before being authorised for use. However, there are considerable country-level differences.

**QC7.4** For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

**Vaccines are rigorously tested before being authorised for use (%)**



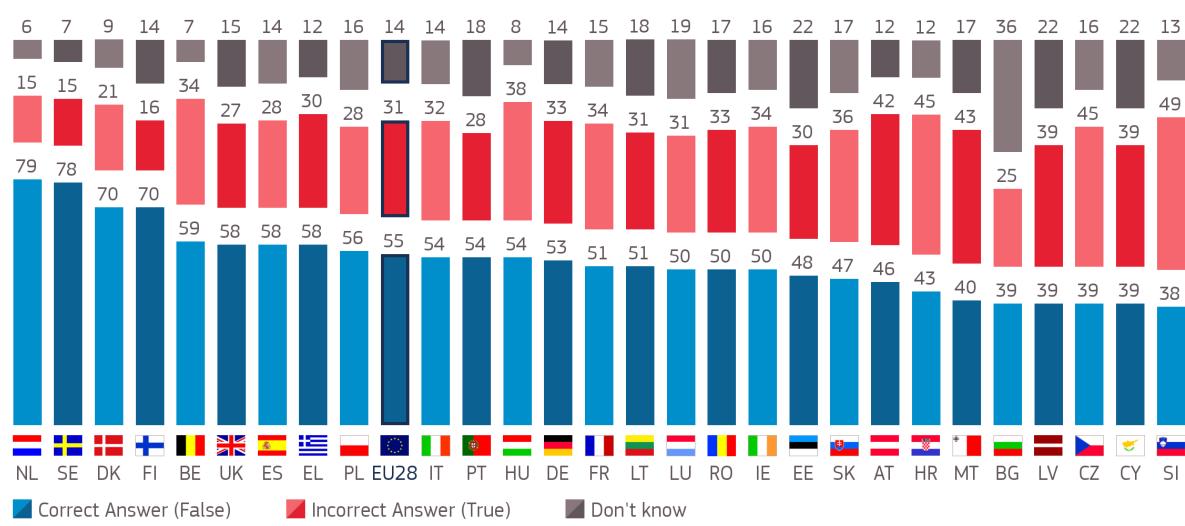
Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

### b. Vaccines do not weaken the immune system

There are considerable country-level differences in the proportions of those who correctly state that vaccines do not overload and weaken the immune system. Four countries stand out for particularly large proportions of respondents who answer correctly.

**QC7.1** For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

**Vaccines overload and weaken the immune system (%)**



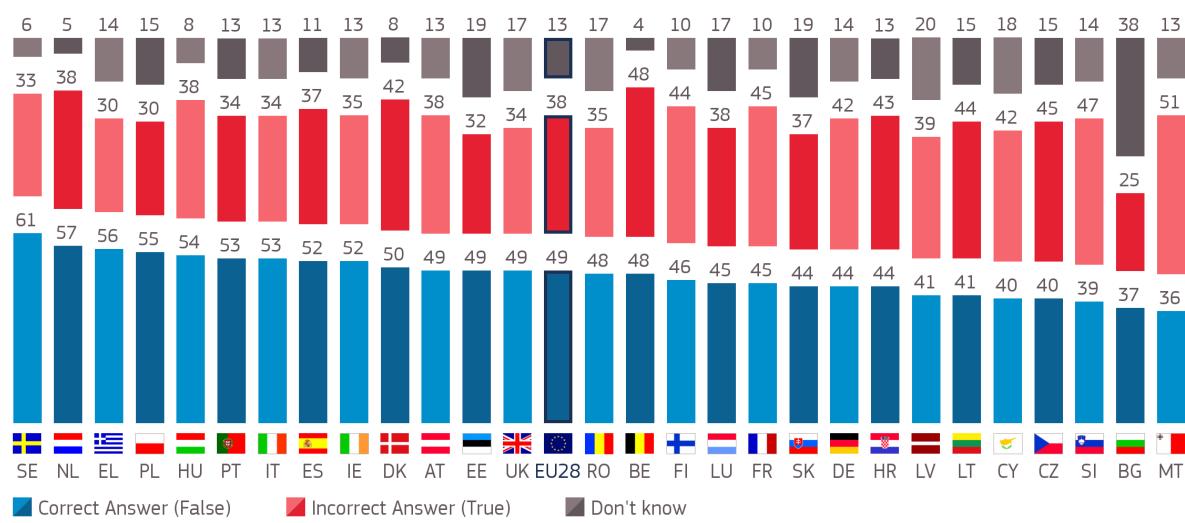
Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

### c. Vaccines do not cause the diseases against which they protect

There is considerable variance between countries in the proportions of respondents who correctly say that vaccines do not cause the disease against which they protect. In 9 of the 28 Member States, over half of the respondents give this answer.

**QC7.2** For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

**Vaccines can cause the disease against which they protect (%)**

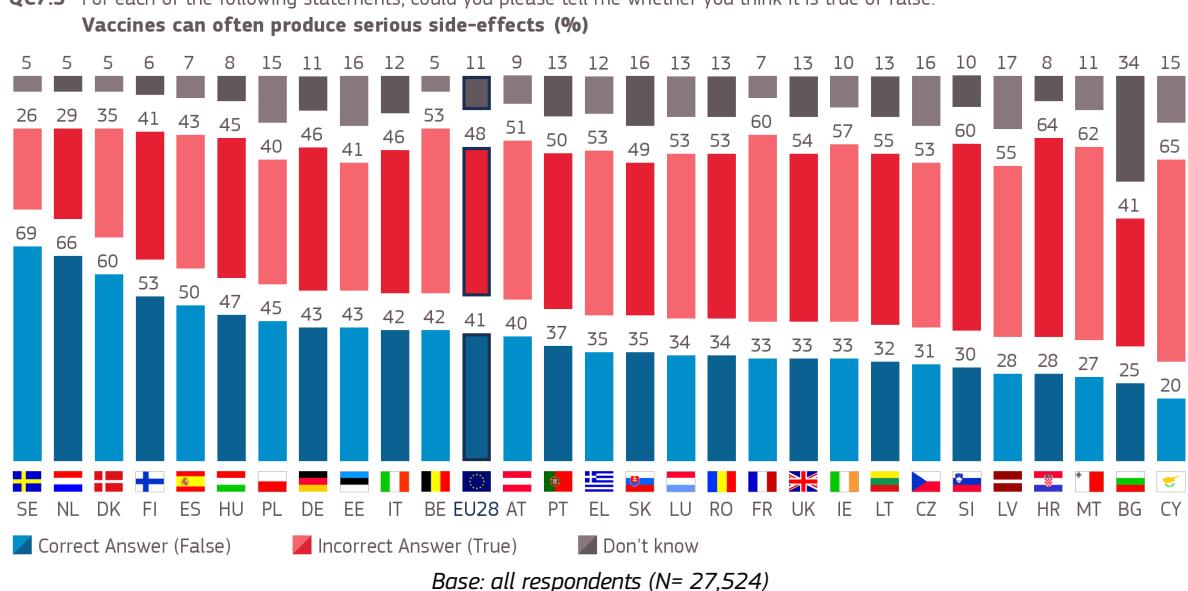


Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

### d. Vaccines do not often produce serious side effects

Only four countries have a majority of respondents who correctly conclude that vaccines don't often produce serious side effects. Again, Sweden (69%) and the Netherlands (66%) have the highest proportions of such respondents.

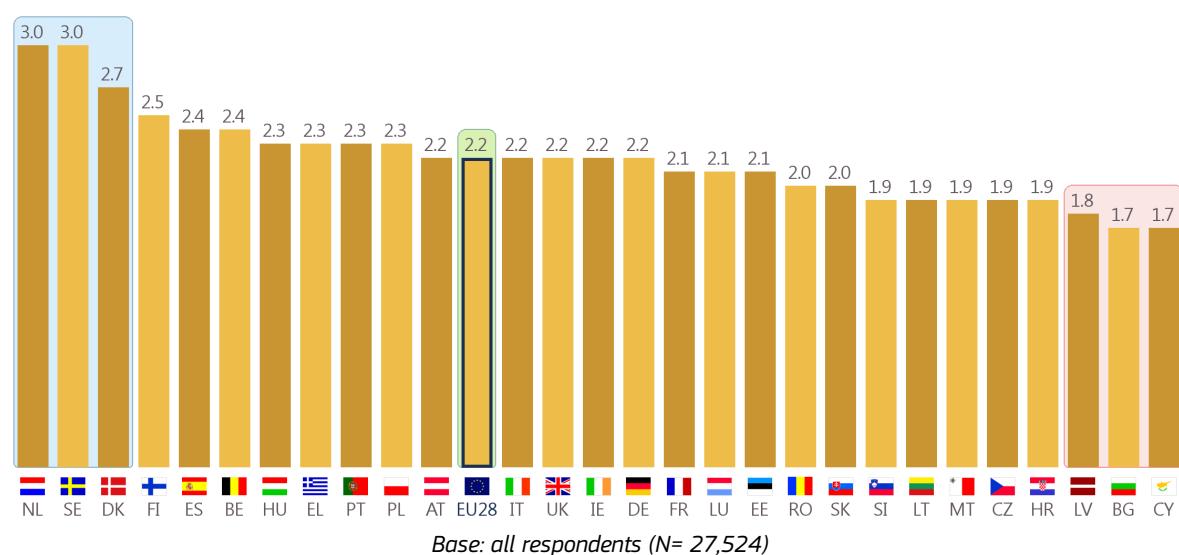
**QC7.3** For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.



## 1 Knowing about the effects of vaccines

When the responses to the above questions are combined into an index, with respondents receiving a score of one for each correct answer, the average score across all EU28 countries is 2.2. I

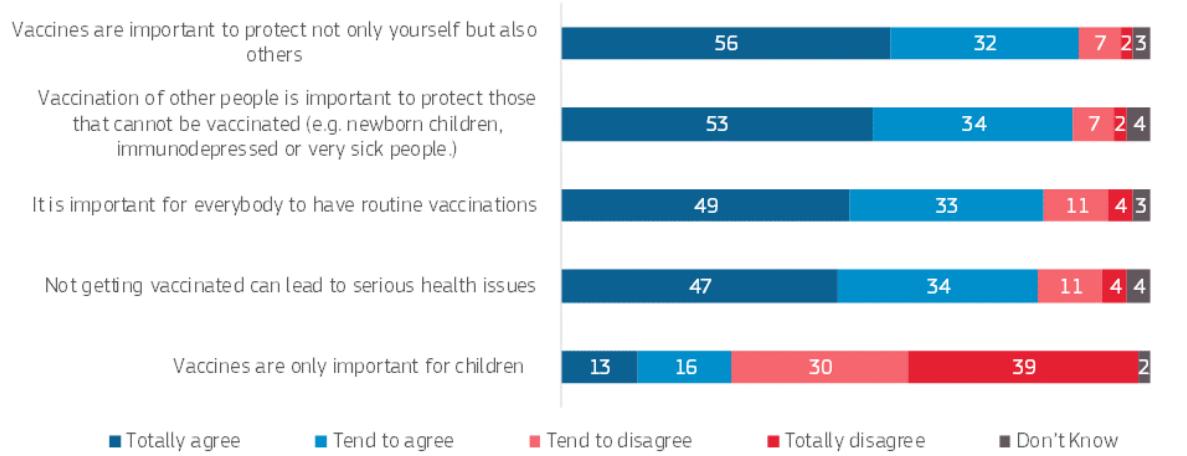
**QC7T** Index Knowledge about vaccines  
(% - AVERAGE)



## IV. ATTITUDES TOWARDS VACCINATION

With the exception of 'vaccines are only important for children', a considerable majority of the respondents agree with the statements. The largest level of interest can be observed in the case of the statement 'vaccines are important to protect not only yourself but also others', with nearly nine in ten (88%) of the respondents expressing some level of agreement.

**QC8** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
(% - EU)



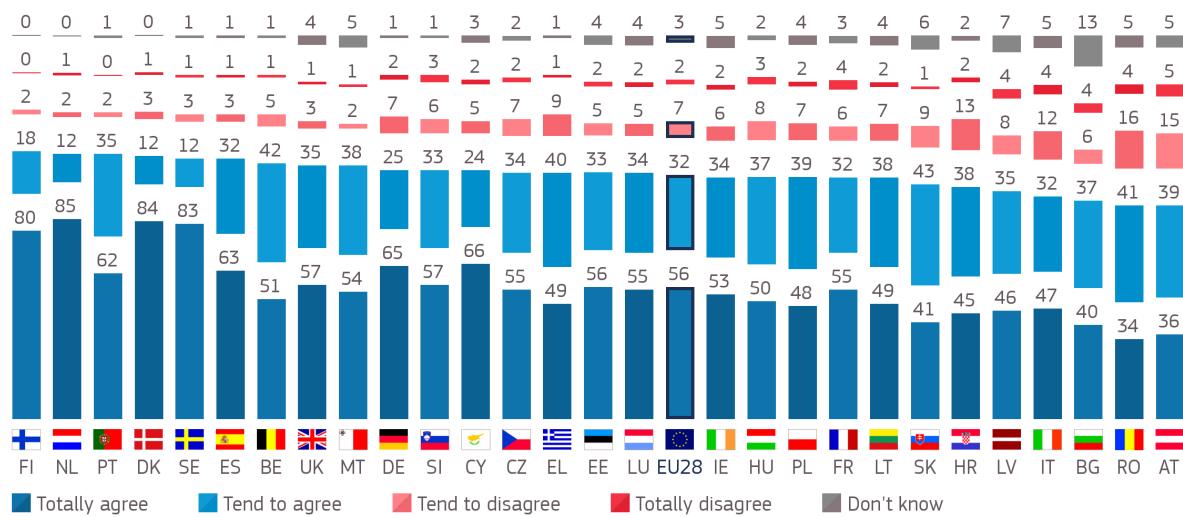
Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

### 1 Protection of others

At the country level, at least three quarters (75%) of the respondents in each country agree that vaccines are important for protecting both yourself and others.

**QC8.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**Vaccines are important to protect not only yourself but also others (%)**



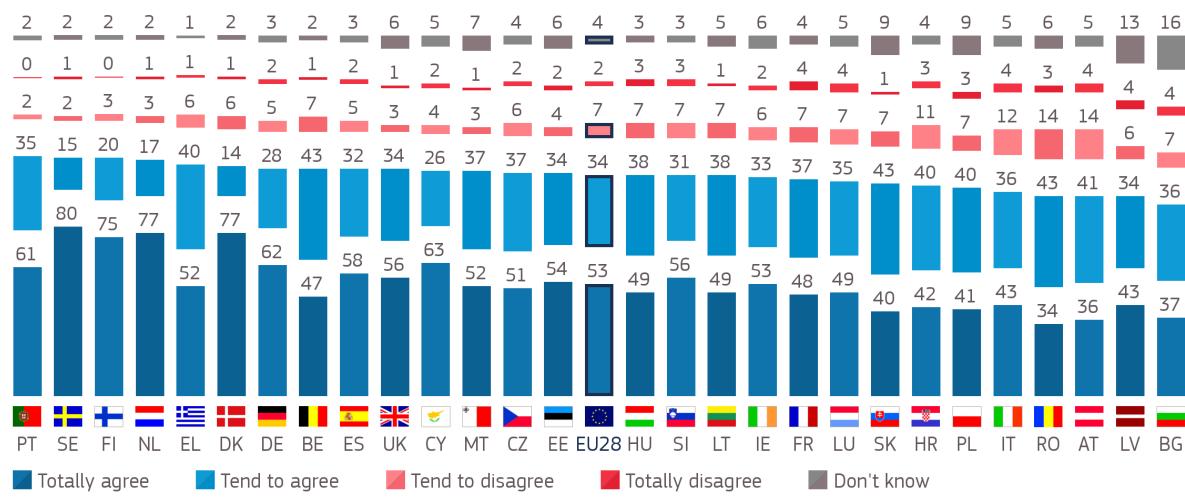
Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

## 2 Protection of those who cannot be vaccinated

With the exception of Bulgaria (73%), in all countries at least three quarters of respondents express some level of agreement with the statement that vaccination of other people is important to protect those who cannot be vaccinated.

**QC8.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**Vaccination of other people is important to protect those that cannot be vaccinated (e.g. newborn children, immunodepressed or very sick people) (%)**



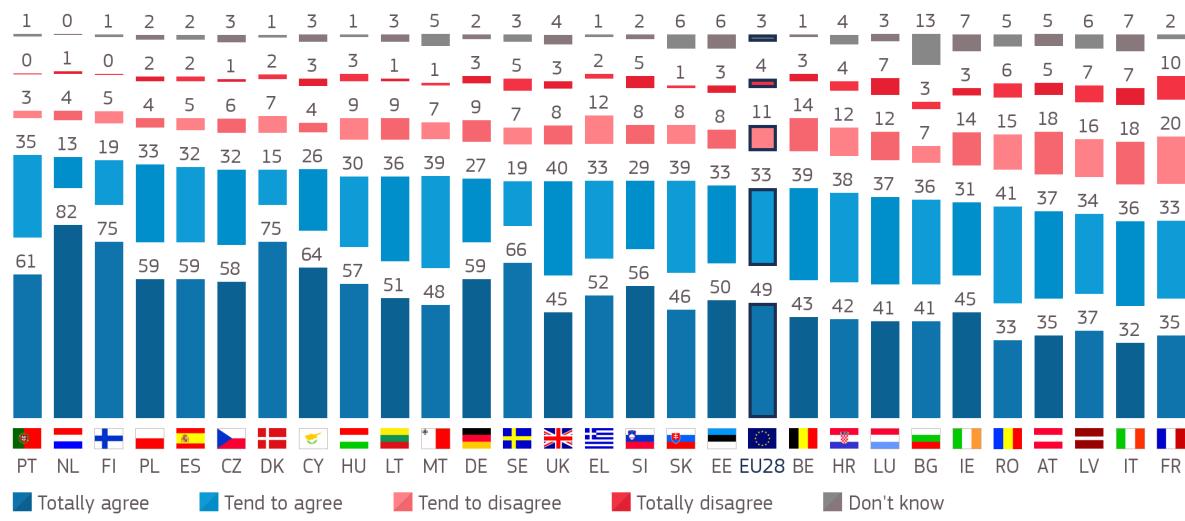
Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

## 3 Importance of routine vaccination

In all countries, a large majority of the respondents agree that it is important for everybody to have routine vaccinations.

**QC8.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**It is important for everybody to have routine vaccinations (%)**



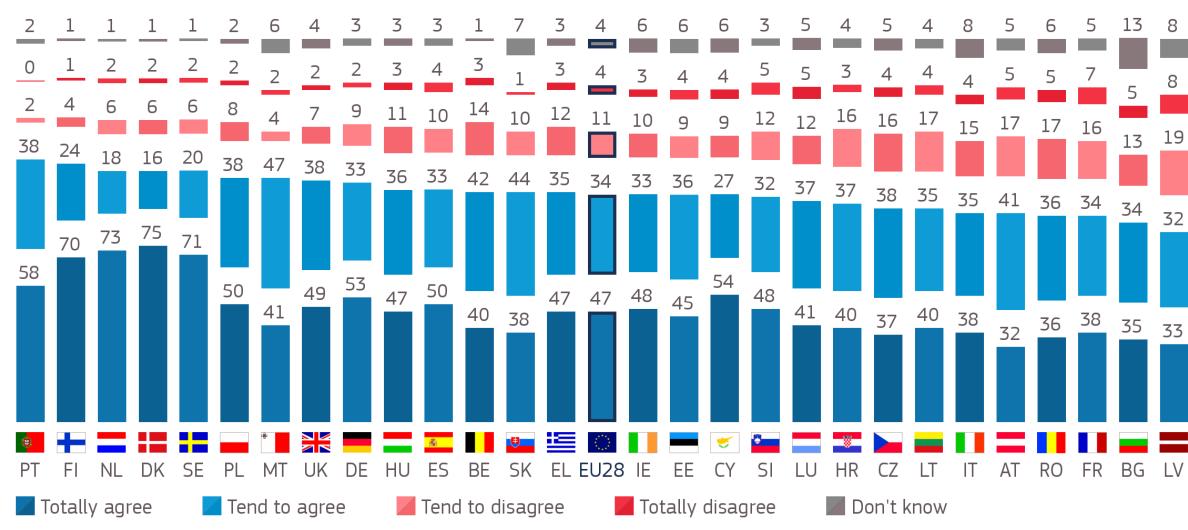
Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

## 4 Health issues from not getting vaccinated

In all countries, a majority of respondents agree that not getting vaccinated can lead to serious health issues, but there are considerable differences between countries on this question.

**QC8.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**Not getting vaccinated can lead to serious health issues (%)**



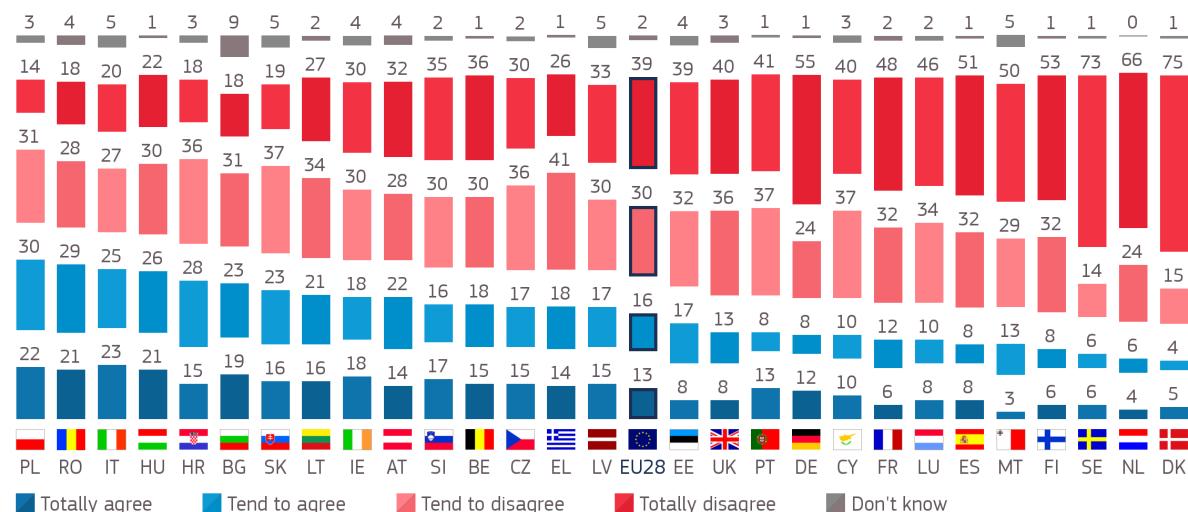
Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

## 5 Vaccinations are not only important for children

In 26 of the 28 Member States, a minority of the respondents agree with the statement that vaccines are only important for children.

**QC8.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**Vaccines are only important for children (%)**

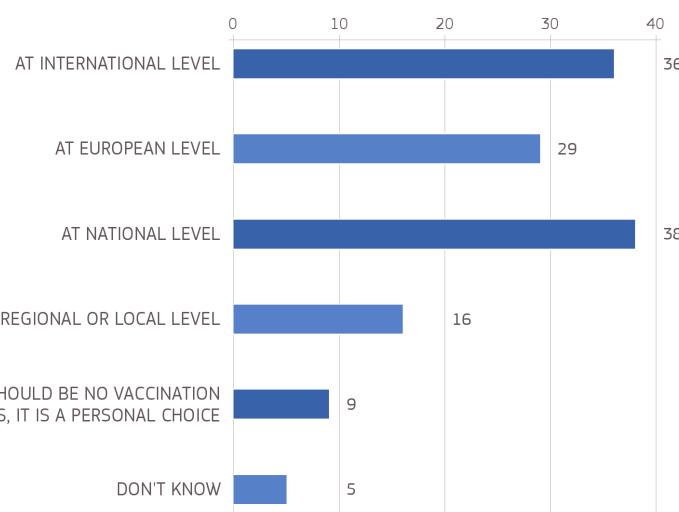


Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

## 6 Vaccination programmes

Nearly four in ten (38%) respondents think that vaccination should be coordinated at national level, while nearly as many (36%) think it should be coordinated at international level. Just under three in ten (29%) see it as something that should be coordinated at European level, while less than a fifth (16%) think it should be coordinated at regional or local level.

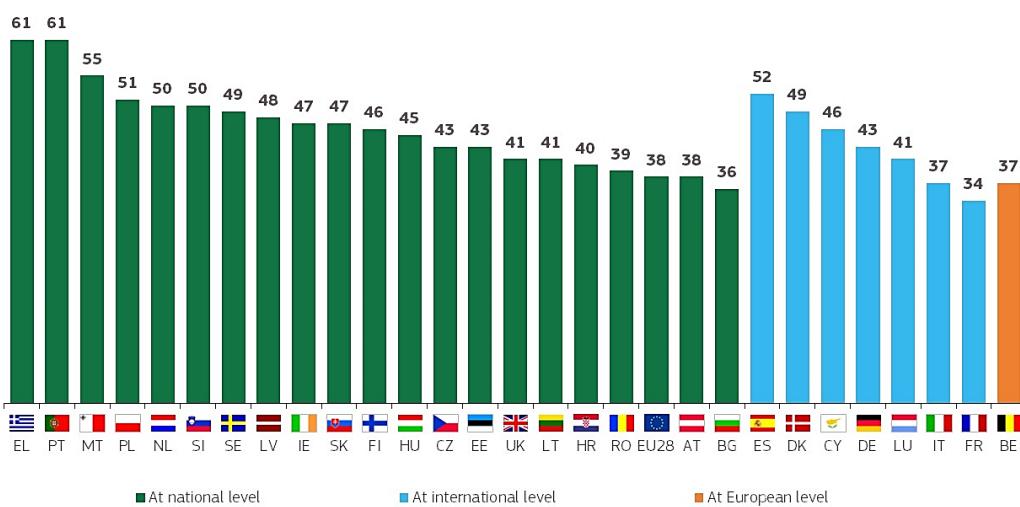
**QC11** A vaccination programme establishes what vaccines a person should receive and at what time in life (like a calendar), as recommended by a health authority. At which level do you think vaccination programmes should be coordinated? (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

In six countries, at least half (50%) of respondents think that vaccination programmes should be coordinated at the national level, and this is the most frequent answer in 20 of the 28 Member States.

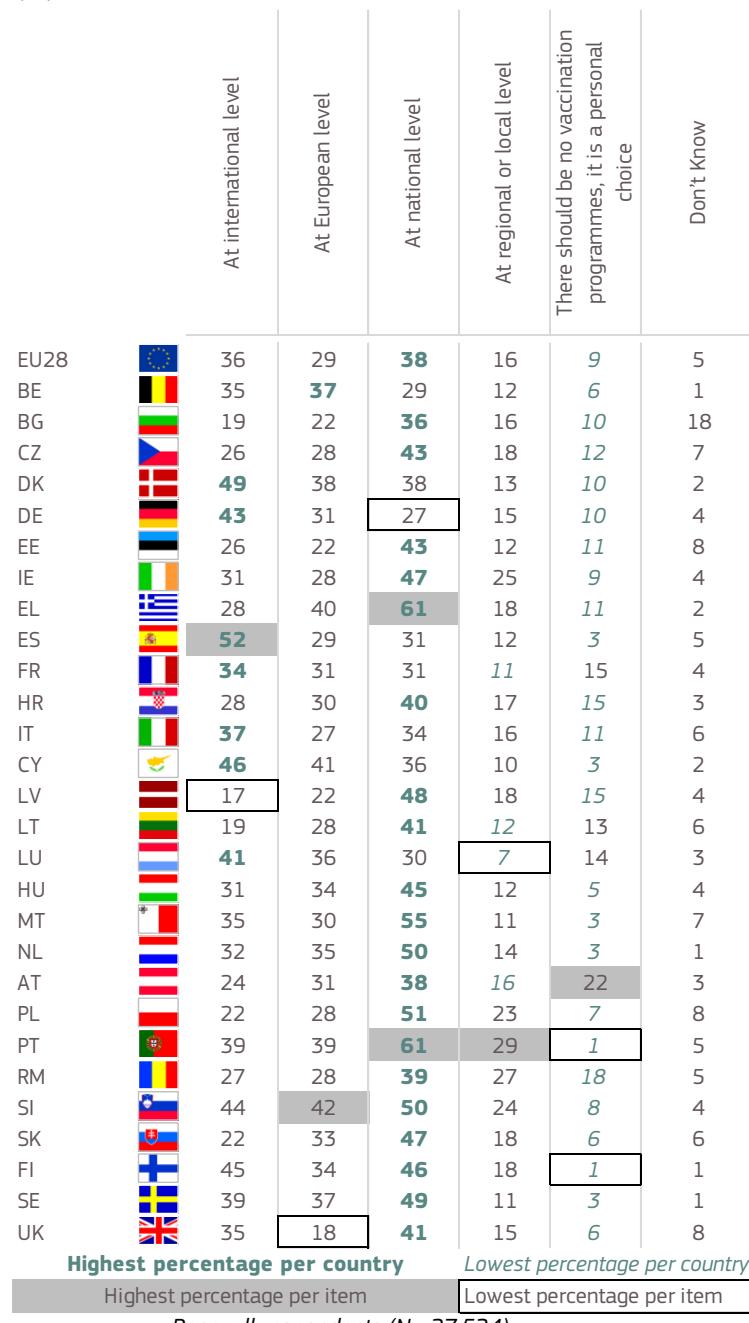
**QC11** A vaccination programme establishes what vaccines a person should receive and at what time in life (like a calendar), as recommended by a health authority. At which level do you think vaccination programmes should be coordinated? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

In all countries less than half think that vaccine programmes should be coordinated at European level, and it is the most mentioned answer in only one country, Belgium.

**QC11** A vaccination programme establishes what vaccines a person should receive and at what time in life (like a calendar), as recommended by a health authority. At which level do you think vaccination programmes should be coordinated? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(%)



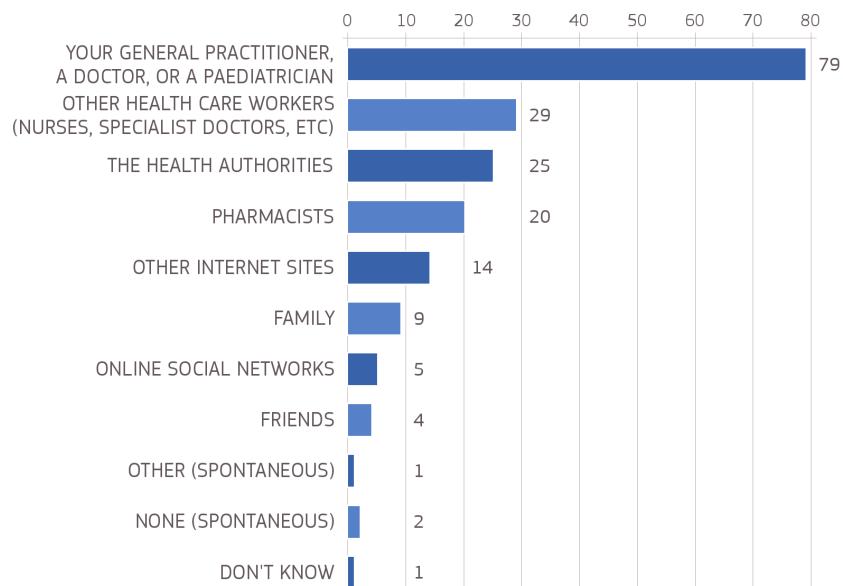
Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

## V. INFORMATION ON VACCINATION AND THE MEDIA

### 1 Use of sources for information

By far the most relevant source of information is a general practitioner, doctor or paediatrician. Nearly eight in ten (79%) of the respondents say that they would consult one of these medical practitioners about vaccination.

**QC9** If you were looking for information about vaccination, which of the following sources would you consult? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

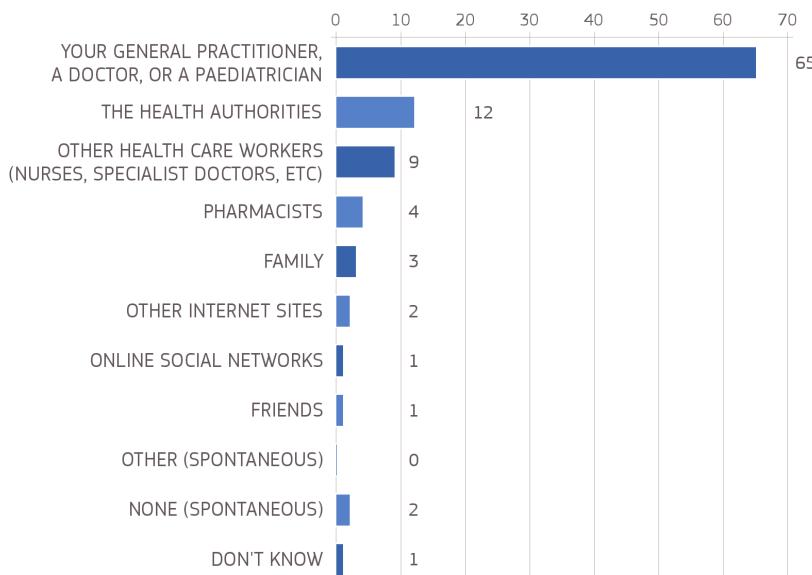


Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

### 2 Most trustworthy sources of information

Nearly two thirds (65%) of those polled say that a general practitioner, doctor or paediatrician is the most trustworthy source of information about vaccines. Other sources are mentioned by only a small minority of respondents:

**QC10** And which of the following sources do you trust the most for information on vaccination?  
(% - EU)

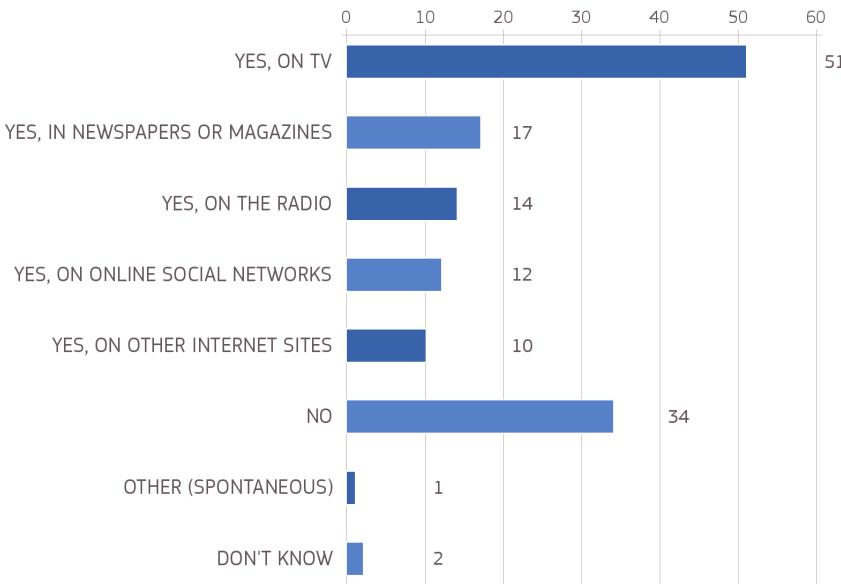


Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

### 3 Having heard about vaccination in the media

Just over half (51%) of the respondents say that they heard about vaccination on TV. Considerably fewer mention newspapers or magazines (17%), the radio (14%), online social networks (12%) or other internet sites (10%). Just over a third (34%) of respondents have not heard anything about vaccinations via any media sources.

**QC12** In the past six months, have you seen, read or heard any information on vaccination in the media? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

There is substantial country-level variation in the proportion of respondents who report having heard about vaccination via the TV. In 18 of the 28 Member States, at least half of the respondents give this answer.

**QC12** In the past six months, have you seen, read or heard any information on vaccination in the media?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	EU28	Yes, on TV	Yes, in newspapers or magazines	Yes, on the radio	Yes, on online social networks	Yes, on other Internet sites	No	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't Know	Total 'Yes'
	EU28	51	17	14	12	10	34	1	2	65
	BE	43	18	14	7	6	41	2	0	59
	BG	52	5	5	9	5	36	1	5	59
	CZ	61	18	12	11	11	26	0	3	71
	DK	72	35	40	33	17	11	2	1	87
	DE	48	26	16	8	11	33	1	1	66
	EE	60	34	28	26	17	20	2	2	78
	IE	36	16	21	13	7	45	1	2	53
	EL	73	9	8	15	12	22	2	-	78
	ES	38	6	6	5	5	53	1	0	47
	FR	60	15	25	12	9	25	1	2	74
	HR	63	22	13	17	13	26	1	1	73
	IT	60	19	9	15	11	26	1	3	71
	CY	74	5	12	13	5	20	1	1	79
	LV	51	12	11	16	18	26	2	1	72
	LT	83	14	23	24	20	8	1	1	91
	LU	48	32	33	15	16	24	2	2	74
	HU	26	6	5	7	6	61	1	2	37
	MT	48	7	17	23	17	28	2	6	66
	NL	63	46	27	24	20	14	2	0	85
	AT	50	37	20	13	11	28	2	6	66
	PL	51	8	11	10	10	37	3	1	63
	PT	41	3	3	5	2	56	1	0	44
	RO	71	7	10	9	3	18	1	3	79
	SI	70	34	33	21	16	19	1	0	80
	SK	60	15	20	13	12	24	3	4	71
	FI	56	52	22	25	18	18	1	2	81
	SE	47	44	24	27	16	22	3	1	77
	UK	30	12	7	12	9	49	1	3	48

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: all respondents (N= 27,524)

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of March 2019, Kantar carried out the wave 91.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 91.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	Nº INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
			15/03/2019	26/03/2019		
Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1,041	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	9,693,779	2.25%
Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,026	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	6,537,535	1.52%
Czech Rep.	Kantar CZ	1,068	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	9,238,431	2.14%
Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,017	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	4,838,729	1.12%
Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,507	15/03/2019	29/03/2019	70,160,634	16.26%
Estonia	Kantar Emor	1,005	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	1,160,064	0.27%
Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,078	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	3,592,162	0.83%
Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1,014	15/03/2019	24/03/2019	9,937,810	2.30%
Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,014	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	39,445,245	9.14%
France	Kantar Public France	1,013	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	54,097,255	12.54%
Croatia	Hendal	1,010	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	3,796,476	0.88%
Italy	Kantar Italia	1,021	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	52,334,536	12.13%
Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	25/03/2019	26/03/2019	741,308	0.17%
Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,012	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	1,707,082	0.40%
Lithuania	TNS LT	1,004	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	2,513,384	0.58%
Luxembourg	ILReS	512	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	457,127	0.11%
Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,030	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	8,781,161	2.04%
Malta	MISCO International	497	15/03/2019	27/03/2019	364,171	0.08%
Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,017	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	13,979,215	3.24%
Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,006	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	7,554,711	1.75%
Poland	Kantar Polska	1,011	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	33,444,171	7.75%
Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,013	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	8,480,126	1.97%
Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pieteii (CSOP)	1,025	15/03/2019	25/03/2019	16,852,701	3.91%
Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,016	15/03/2019	24/03/2019	1,760,032	0.41%
Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1,020	15/03/2019	24/03/2019	4,586,024	1.06%
Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,000	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	4,747,810	1.10%
Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,021	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	7,998,763	1.85%
United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,021	15/03/2019	26/03/2019	52,651,777	12.20%
TOTAL EU28		27,524	15/03/2019	29/03/2019	431,452,219	100%*

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II<sup>1</sup> (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), Kantar Public applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed here.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)										
various sample sizes are in rows						various observed results are in columns				
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%
N=50	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>
N=500	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>N=1000</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
N=1500	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
N=2000	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
N=3000	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
N=4000	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
N=5000	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
N=6000	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
N=7000	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
N=7500	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
N=8000	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
N=9000	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
N=10000	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
N=11000	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
N=12000	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
N=13000	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
N=14000	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
N=15000	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%

<sup>1</sup> Figures updated in August 2015